App. F. IX-4

1911

1921.

File No. 46-1911

Previous References (Legis)

Serial Nos. 1-4, 5-6, 7

Later References

P-60

Leg-1861

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. A collection

Manuscript **Part B for** October 1913.

SUBJECT

Compulsory Education in Mysore

Manasamany Iyengar

18-11-27

~~Previous Reference~~

File No 46-1911.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

For October 1913

Judicial and Legislative (Legislation).

"A" Collection. Serial No 1-4&7

Compulsory Education in Mysore.

Table of contents.

Serial No	Number and date of letter and contents	Page in A Proceedings
1.	To the Secy. Education Committee. No J 3554 dated 14-5-12. Forwards copy of Subject No 10 of the R A of 1911 and the reply of the Govt. thereon and requests that the action taken by the Committee may be reported to Govt.	
2.	From the Secy. Education Committee. No 914 dated 23-5-12. Informs that a draft Bill has been prepared and submitted to the Conference for consideration	
3.	To the Resident in Mysore No Pol 291 dated 9-10-12. Forwards for information a copy of the Bill to make better provision for the extension of Elementary Education in Mysore.	
4.	From the First Assistant to the Resident No 6009 dated 14-10-12. Acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the Bill	
7.	To the Compiler, Mysore Gazette. No J 11 dated 14-10-13, Orders the publication of the Bill which received the assent of His Highness as Regulation No V of 1913.	

T V R.

C. 384
15 6 12

G.R.S. (1)

1911-17

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Legn)

NOTES.

File No. 46-11

FILE HEADING.

Compulsory Education in Mysore
(G.R.A. Subject 10 of 1911)

From

No.	Dated	Received

Diary No.	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

P. T. O

NOTES—First Sheet.

Legn 46-11

SUBJECT No. 10.

The Elementary Education Bill of the Honourable Mr. Gokhale.

Mr. Ramanuja Iyengar, Gubbi Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill may be introduced into our State. Prior to its introduction, arrangements may be made like the Japan Popular Education Association to encourage industries suited to the qualifications of professional men of different places by establishing libraries and societies for the encouragement of education, and by circulating leaflets and delivering lectures, so as to create general interest among villagers. Some time after this, compulsory primary education may be introduced.

Reply of Government.—The question of compulsory education is under the consideration of the Education Committee of the Economic Conference.

2. Subd. May this be forwarded to the Secretary of the Education Committee of the Economic Conference for necessary action?

Y.R.S.

8/5/12

3. Ramanuja

9/5/12

4) Subd with a draft.

10/5/12

5. Ramanuja

10/5/12

V 3 (B) 3

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Legs File No. 46. of 1911-12

Serial No.	
1	No J 3352 dated 14/5/12 from the Secretary, Education committee of the Economic conference forwards sub D.R.A. Subject No 10 of 1911 with Govt Reply thereon and requests that the action taken by the committee may be reported.
2	No 916 dated 23/5/12 from the Secretary, Education committee of the Economic conference informs that a draft bill has been prepared and ~~substituted~~ submitted to the conference for consideration & submitted
6)	S.V.S. (58) SW (11) 27/5/12
7)	The letter may perhaps be recorded S Srinivasaraghava 29/5/12
1621 2-6-12	Sec'y S. Devadas Dr K. Srinivasa Iyengar 2/6 2/6
8)	The proposal was lost at the last meeting of the Ec. Conference. Govt have considered the subject - The arguments

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—20,000—26-1-12

3 4 4

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Legs. File No. 46 of 1911

Serial No.

Against Compulsion it had
been stated that there should be Considerable
extension of Education & medical
facilities before Compulsion
may be introduced — The
answer to this is that if a school
were established in a place & there
was a good attendance there
would be a waste of power & expense
unless there were compulsory
attendance — Under
these Circumstances appear the necessity will be there
a compulsory Enactment and
empowering it to introduce it
wherever necessary & desirable
In this way progress can be
made continuously & uniformly
Commd T. Ananda Rao
Offg Secy

Circulate S R Srinivasa Iyengar
23
1916

I think that
we may intro- 15/6/16
duce the bill in the Legl Coun-
cil independently of the result
of the Conference deliberations.
H V. Venkatasubba Rao

Cl Secy

16/6/16

NOTE—Contra. sheet.

GPB—20,000—20-1-12

(26

(Education Extension bill)

326

Note.

12) I have placed ~~herewith~~ a printed copy of a bill drafted on the subject of Compulsory Education or more correctly Extension of Education. The Ec. Conference did not endorse this by the requisite two-thirds majority — though the Education Committee had strongly advocated the measure. Even in the Conference, I do not think that there was any opposition to the measure.

13) There is, I think, nothing revolutionary in the proposed measure, and if it is passed it will give local certain powers which may be used with advantage by way of experiment in connection with our schemes for ~~expanding~~ the expansion of Education

(3)

14) I would propose that the bill be placed before the Legislative Council & passed into a Regulation in due course.

H. V. Nanjundayya

Dewan

26/7/12

2495
27-7-12

15) Concur —

16) 1 The draft is permissive —

2 Those who object to a measure of this kind object only because they consider it premature, and hope to see education extended by multiplying schools & facilities of education — The Advocates of the measure recommend it as a means of making that extension most effective; for example if a school be established in a given place & education is organized, & whatever extent education is not wanted by the local public & that extent would all the organized efforts of government prove abortive —

17) 3 On the whole a cautious permissive measure of legislation like the one proposed seems to be desirable —

T. Ananda Rao

18) Circulate [illegible] 27/7/12

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Legis. File No. 46 of 191

Serial No.	
	19. Seen to D. Devaraja Urs. 27/8/12
	19. Pl. Circular 28/8
685.	20. Apparently the 2nd C. also agrees. Submit to Dewan. H. V. Nanjundayya 29/8/12
3171 31-8-12	21. Dewan 30/8

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

No. C. 49.

9

~~22~~ 21) In continuation of my note dated 21st instant, with which I circulated for opinion of Councillors a proposal to legislate for compulsory education I wish to invite attention to that part of Mr Ramsay Macdonald's speech in the House of Commons on July 30th which has a bearing on the subject. The passage is printed at page 7 of India dated 2nd August herewith put up — J. Anandarao

Please
Here print the matter contained in pages 9 to 12.

661

22) circulated to Councillors

23) Secy

H. Graeme Hyde 29/8

N. Subbarao 29/8

29/8

10

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's Speech in the House of Commons on the 30th July 1912

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Then he went on to name universities, the Press, and so on. That showed the demand for education in India was growing in the most encouraging way. He believed we had come to the time when there should be some form of compulsion in getting people to attend school. The Baroda experiment had been conducted under conditions which were not available for us. Baroda was a native State with an independent ruler who said what he wanted done, and it had got to be done. Obviously the British Government in India was not in that position, and it would be a very great mistake if it tried to put itself in that position; but we had the example of Ceylon. A few years ago there were gentlemen who, because they had been there and because they had lived there and had operated plantations there, believed they knew something about Ceylon. They had stated compulsion in education was absolutely impossible under the circumstances of the island; but a Commission was appointed, and the Commission reported in favour of compulsion. Compulsion was imposed upon half the island—it only referred to districts where there were public State schools—and at the end of the first year the Report says: "There has been no difficulty so far, and there seems every reason to hope that none of the difficulties which were anticipated will arise." Moreover, it had been tried outside Baroda. There had been a small but very interesting experiment in the native State of Sangli, where compulsion had been imposed under certain circumstances in which the British Government could very well impose it. It was compulsion up to a certain point. When the boys and girls were attending school up to a certain percentage, then the compulsion was taken off. It was a very interesting experiment of compulsion as applied to Oriental countries, and there again it had been a very great success. The Indian Government would have to make up its mind to an experiment. He was not going to say they ought right away to issue an edict of compulsory education, and Mr. Gokhale's Bill did not suggest anything of the kind; but it would have to experiment in compulsion to ascertain how far it was possible to bring education to the doors of the people, and, having brought it there, to see the people took, at any rate, a reasonable amount of advantage of it. There was under such a scheme, the difficulty of teaching. That was an enormous difficulty, and once again he doubted very much if our own Western experience was going to guide us very much in the selection of teachers. Teachers who had been produced merely by examinations and by writing papers, and so on, were not always the very best for the work they had got to do, and he was not quite sure we had not a great deal to learn from India in that respect. At any rate—and upon this he might be dogmatic—all he would press upon the Government was this: Do not imagine a system of passing examinations like our system was the only way by which teachers in India should be selected. It was a matter for the Education Department, and, with a sympathetic man like Sir Harcourt Butler at its head, he felt certain we could adapt Western preconceived notions to Oriental realities and select their teachers in a far more efficient way for the work they had got to do in India than if we started University examinations and other tests, purely mechanical and memory tests, through which we put so many of the people in this country. That was all he desired to say about education. His view, in a word, was: Do not let the British Government of India blindly and mechanically apply Western methods either to the schools or in the selection of teachers or in the general idea they had got of advancing the interests of education in India and imagine they were contributing to the educational advancement of the people of India.

Extract from published Report on Education in various Countries

11

LAWS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

(Ceylon)

No special enactment for enforcing attendance at these schools finds a place in the statute book of the colony. In the large provincial and other towns, where the existence of municipalities and local boards attests to some measure of self-government, no rules bearing any reference to schools are yet to be seen among their bye-laws. The maintanance of a good attendance at the schools in these ϕ towns is therefore dependent entirely on the attractions the schools hold out and on the social influence of the teachers. In the schools where English is taught the attendance difficulty is less marked. The desire for a knowledge of the language, which practically is the only avenue to remunerative employment of any kind, acts as perhaps the best incentive to punctuality in attendance that a teacher could desire; but to a very large proportion of the population of these large towns the vernacular is the only medium of instruction possible. In the absence, therefore, of legislation by which attendance can be made compulsory in town schools, the purely vernacular schools established within these limits for the poorer and lower classes are comparatively very thinly attended. In the various rural subdivisions, however, of the several revenue districts of the colony, rules making attendance at school compulsory are in force under the law which regulates the working of village communities; but such compulsion in respect of attendance of schools as these rules enforce affects only the vernacular schools entirely managed and maintained by the Department. No aided school -that is a voluntary school receiving aid from Government- can claim the application of this rule in its favour. Nor can this be wondered at. The village committee, as a rule, represents feelings alien to those of the mission agencies, which seek to establish themselves in the district, avowedly with denominational ambitions. The members of the village committee are for the most part Buddhists, and

naturally

naturally disinclined to lend their help to proselytizing aspirations. As regards village sectarian schools, they therefore remain aloof from coercion of attendance. The non-sectarian school is,as a rule, well supported by them.

With regard to Roman Catholic schools, the above remarks, do not hold good. These schools, established as a rule in districts exclusively Roman Catholic, by reason of superior organization and of the inherent compulsion which the parish priests are enabled to bring to bear, are in great measure independent of the influence of village committee regulations, and many of the largest, best attended, and best equipped village schools represent this community.

One result of this feature of such local administration of education as is undertaken by these village communities is, that Departmental schools still continue to be the means of ensuring the instruction of the masses in the remoter and more inland districts in particular.

Speaking generally, the machinery by which these village committees enforce their rule of compulsory attendance is simple. The village schoolmaster submits his list of absentees, weekly or monthly as the local rule may require, to the village headman, whose duty it is, under the rule, to secure the appearance of the parents of the defaulting children at the communal court, to be fined or otherwise dealt with there according to the discretion of the president of the village tribunal.

Theoretically, this provision for the enforcement of compulsory attendance at school leaves nothing to be desired; but, practically, the same obstacles have to be contended with here that beset the working of the more elaborate laws enforcing compulsory attendance in more advanced contries.

---

compulsion was that there should be considerable extension of education and educational facilities before compulsion is introduced. The answer to this is that if a school were established in a place and there is not a good attendance, there would be a waste of power and expense unless there were compulsory attendance. Under the circumstances, a middle course appeared to be necessary viz. to have a compulsory enactment and empower Government to introduce it whenever necessary and desirable so that in this way progress can be made cautiously and tentatively. With these remarks the papers were circulated to Councillors.

4. The First Councillor thought that we might introduce the Bill in the Legislative Council independently of the result of the Conference deliberations. The Second Councillor stated that sooner or later, education has to be made compulsory and that it is a matter for consideration whether such time has come and suggested that this may with advantage be considered in a meeting of Council.

5. While these papers were awaiting disposal, the First Councillor sent me separately a printed copy of the draft Bill to make better provision for the extension of elementary education, with a note that though the Economic Conference had not endorsed it by the prescribed majority it might well be placed before the Legislative Council

15

and passed into Law in due course.

Page 3 of notes. 29. I considered that a cautious permissive measure of legislation like this was desirable and referred the suggestion to the Council. With reference to this, the Second Councillor has merely noted "seen" and the First Councillor thinks that apparently the Second Councillor also agrees.

30 7. I now solicit sanction to place the Bill before the Legislative Council.

31 8. In this connection I solicit a kind perusal of that part of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's speech in the House of Commons on the 30th July 1912, which has a bearing on the question of compulsory education. The passage is found printed at page 71 of "India" dated the 2nd August 1912, which has been circulated to the Councillors also. I solicit perusal also of an extract from published Reports on Education in various Countries (with which the Inspector General of Education has kindly furnished me), which explains the Ceylon system referred to in Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's speech.

J

K

32 If the proposed Bill be passed into law, I would begin applying it to selected Rural tracts and Rural communities and for the extension of Vernacular education in preference to large Towns and extension of education in a foreign language.

16

303 Any further elaborate discussion of the measure may be considered here superfluous in view of all that has appeared on the subject in the public prints and in my opening address last year at the first sitting of the Economic Conference.

1812

17

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Draft Bill to make better provision for the extension of elementary education in Mysore.

No. 625
14.9.12

Order.

4/10/12

G. R. S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

Legis File No. 46 of 1911-12

Serial No.	
3	D.O. No. Pol 291 dated 9/10/12 to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore. Forwards for information a copy of the Bill (with a statement of objects and reasons) to make better provision for the extension of Elementary Education in Mysore.

NOTE— Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—12-8-10

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 191

Serial No.

4 D.O. from P.B. Warburton Esqr. 14-10-12

Acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Elementary Education Bill.

[Draft notification for publishing the Bill in a Gazette Extraordinary is submitted

Hcs 122
16.10.12

17/10.

To the Compiler, Mysore Gazette

No 1- Le. & 17.10.12

Publishing the Bill for general information.

300 Spare Copies (English) of the Gazette have been received. Orders are solicited as to whether they are to be distributed to the members of the Legislature Council as they are or whether any Covering letter is necessary.

Hcs 122 Yes - as follows.

17/10/12 Sir

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of

Sec'y. to L.C.]

Please let the Spare copies reach members (Office) today in Mysore

17/10

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—6⁵,000—7-9-12.

1138

20

G. R. S. 12]
neral and Revenue.
Secretariat.

Legis. File No. 46 of 1911-12

Serial No.

5 Letter No — dated 24th Oct: 1912
From the Agent, Bangalore
Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co. Ltd
Protests against the clause 10
of the Elementary Education Bill.

3/4 Submitted

(S-S)
30/10/12

3 Submitted to Hon'ble Dewan for
perusal.

3/6 The points urged in the letter
will be noted for consideration at the
Select Committee.

2/11/12

6/11.11.12 1/11 (C Dewan) 7/11/12

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G I I—65,000—17-9-12.

R. S. '12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Legislative File No. 46 of 1911-12 ~~1912-13~~

Serial No

6 No — dated 26th Nov. 1912 from the Secretary, Mandyam Association, Mysore forwards a copy of the Resolution passed by the Association at a meeting held on 10/11/12 in respect of the Elementary Education Bill in favour of restricting as much as possible, the extent of the application of the exemption clause in the Bill.

38 Submitted (Legis 46-11)

The file on the subject was submitted to the Dewan on 11/11/12 with the letter from the Manager, Woollen, cotton and silk Manufacturing Co Limited, Bangalore objecting to the provision ~~requiring factories not to employ any~~ contained in sec: 6 prohibiting persons from employing any boy between the ages of 7 and 11 who is not receiving an elementary education in a recognised school or has not obtained a certificate of exemption under sec: 4.

Vide 20 & 21 11.11.12

Please let Dewan's order in the matter be taken.

24/1/13

662 31-12-12

39 Submitted to Dewan for perusal

40 Hon'ble Dewan Sahib

27/12/12

28 7/1/13

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

File pearrangement the previous papers referred to is at page 2-]

31/1/13

CIT—65,000—X-12.

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. File No. of 191

Serial	
41 - Seen The Govt. may kindly be considered by the Select Committee 24.1.13	

25/1

27.1.13

NOTE— Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—12-8-10

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

P.T.O

1419.

23

H. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Legislative File No. 46 of 1911

Serial No.	
	Please see Secretariat orders in the main file
	25/4/13
	23 25/4 Date 27/4
	Noted and main file returned 27.4.13
	Returned
	Legislative The main file has been rearranged and herewith submitted for perusal
27/4/13	28/4/13

Seen 28.4.13

with secretariat file 25/4/13

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G I D—65,000—17-C-12.

SUBJECT No. 6.

A Regulation for compulsory primary education.

(1) Messrs. H. Subba Rao, Chitaldrug District Board and Md. Kabula Hussein Sahib, Anjuman-e-Himayathi Islamia, Molakalmuru.
(2) Mr. Sanjiva Rao, Chitaldrug taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) A Regulation may be passed at an early date for making primary education compulsory throughout the State. It may be brought into force in some selected localities and gradually extended to the whole State.

(2) The number of schools may be increased.

This was considered along with subject No. 7.

SUBJECT No. 7.

'The Elementary Education Bill.

Messrs. S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga Municipality, Venkatasamiah and Padmanna, Nanjangud taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The Elementary Education Bill drafted by the Education Committee of the Economic Conference may be passed into Law. It is only an enabling Regulation and it may at first be enforced in selected places where full advantage of the existing schools is not availed of.

The members thanked the Government for having decided to introduce the system of Compulsory Education into the State, and generally approved of the principle of the Bill. They offered however certain suggestions regarding details. Messrs. Shankarnarayana Rao, Anniah Pandit and H. Subba Rao, were of opinion that if the Regulation was to apply in the case of girls also, the age limit might be lowered to ten instead of eleven in their case. Messrs. H. V. Rangaswami and S. Venkatesiah suggested that both in the case of boys and girls, the age limits of six and eleven might be fixed. Messrs. K. H. Ramiah and C. Srinivasa Rao, wanted the limits to be extended to twelve. Mr. S. Ramanna of Hassan suggested that the provisions of the Regulation should not be very rigorously worked and that the object should be to popularise the measure. But Messrs. K. H. Ramiah and C. Vasudeva Rao, were of opinion that there were far too many grounds for exemption from attendance and that in order that the bill might not become practically in-operative, some grounds of exemption should be taken away. Mr. Venkatakrishniah thought that three years would be quite sufficient if only a purely literary education, that is, the three R's. was intended, but the course would have to be made longer if manual or other training is also to be included in the course of instruction. Mr. H. Krishnappa thought that the limit of age fixed in the Bill was a proper one but that it was hard that boys should be compelled to attend schools at a distance of one mile. On account of the tender age of the children he thought that the absence of a school within half a mile should be a ground for exemption.

Reply of Government.—The suggestions will be noted for consideration.

Subject No 7, 8, 386 26

A Regulation for compulsory primary education

Secty Notes:-

A Bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council and published in the Gazette

Expressed thanks to Govt:

Mr Ramanna suggested that the provisions should not be very rigourous and that the measure should be popular

Mr N. Subba Rao:-

If the Regn is to apply to girls then 11 may be lowered into 10

Messrs K. H. Ramaiya, C. Srinivasa Rao and Shankar Narayana Rao wanted 7 to 12

Mr A. Pundit suggested 7 to 10

Mr H. V. R. Iyengar and S. Venkatesaiya suggested the age of 6 to 11

Mr S. Venkatesaiya wanted responsible persons sanction for exemption

Mr K. H. Ramaiya wanted that the cesses should be taken away and Mr C Vasudeva Rao agreed.

No one responded when asked if they there was any against.

~~Expressed thanks~~

G.R.S. 13

7

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record]

Lassara subject's No 687
re the Elementary Edn Bill.

Submitted

The Bill has to be placed before the Select Committee. This may be placed in that file for being considered then. A copy of the Bill is also herewith put up.

(58) SN 5/6

4/6/13

Yes

SDM 6/6

Yes

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—25,000—23-7-12

1419 26

[R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Legis File No. 46 of 1911-12

Serial No.

36/ Sub. The report of the Select Committee was published in the Mysore Gazette and a copy thereof with the Bill as amended by them are herewith put up. This has to be considered by Govt to see if any further amendments have to be proposed on behalf of Govt at the next Legis. council meeting.

Flag W

S.V.S.
(58) NL
22/8/13

37/ I do not think there is any point on which further amendments have to be proposed on behalf of Govt.

Submd & order
S.P. Rajagopalachariar
S/8
23/8

1st Cy

38/ Noted
H.V. Nanjundayya
23/8/13

Sd 26.8

Sd 25/8 Draw 26/8
S/8

38/ Submitted.

The ~~bill was~~ report of the Select Committee on the Elementary Education Bill with the Bill as amended by them was taken into consideration by the Mysore Legis. council

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Legis File No. 46 of 1911-12

Serial No.

15th September 1913
on the ~~6th April 1913~~ and was
passed by them with a slight
amendment viz the insertion of the
year in clause 1. A copy of the
Bill as finally passed is herewith
put up for signature of the Dewan
after obtaining ~~the~~ His Highness'
assent to it.

Flag W

S.V.S.
2/10/13

(1) Submd with a draft Sub[n]
note

S. P. Rajagopalachari
SOL
2/10

Dr Cert
(Dewan)

Dewan's Cert
2/10

5650

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

Submitted to His Highness.

41) The Elementary Education Bill was finally passed by the Legislative Council at the meeting held on the 15th September 1913. The sanction of the Government of India to the Bill is not necessary under the terms of the ---- Instrument of Transfer.

2. I now solicit the sanction of His Highness for its promulgation into law.

C. Rajagopalachari
8th Oct. 1913.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Promulgation of the Elementary Education Bill into Law.

pp. 319

Order.

42) Sanctioned

~~K R W~~

11/10/13

Sanctioned

43) Draft order as proposed

12.10.13

44) Draft at once. Sd appear in This weeki Gazette

Sponajagopala chari 14/10

1419
12-13

3:2

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Legn. File No. 46 of 1911-12

Serial No.	
45	Subm with a draft order. S.V.S 13/10/13
46	Issue at once Non Legislative Paper No charge
47	Issue Notn 9 11 & 14/10/13. to the Compiler Mysore Gazette: Orders the publication of the Bill, which received the assent of H. H. the Maharaja on 11/10/13 as Regn V of 1913 Subm. Spare copies of the Regn have been received from the Press 10 copies of the Regn have to be sent to the Residency as usual. A draft letter is herewith subm. 28/10/13 Issue 29/10

A
4-11-13

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

G.R.S. 26] 16/5/13.50

83

File No. 46-11

Serial No. 1

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. J 3354 Educt

& 14-5-12

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *19*

To

The Secretary

Education Committee of

the Economic Conference

Date of issue 14-5-12

Signed by Wm S. Gregairnaega

Has the honour to invite

his attention to subject [illegible]

of the Representation dated

Augt of 1911 and the reply

of Govt thereto on the subject

of Compulsory elementary

Education and to request

that the action taken by

the Committee in the matter

may be reported for the

over.

[Copy attached]

SUBJECT.

34
information of [illegible]
by order
[illegible]
In office regd for
SW(11)
[illegible]

List of enclosures,

Copied by [illegible]

Examined by [illegible]

GPB—20,000—23·9·10

Legis 46 of 1911-12
Serial 2

No.914.

OFFICE OF THE MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Bangalore, May 23, 1912

J 3135 35

FROM

~~C. KRISHNA RAU, ESQ., B.A.,~~

SECRETARY

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

To

The Secretary to Government,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir

With reference to your No.J.3354/Legis. of the 14th May 1912, I have the honour to state that in regard to the subject of Compulsory Education, a draft bill has been prepared and submitted to the Conference for consideration. If the bill be passed, it is proposed to - - - - recommend the introduction of the scheme as an experimental measure into two towns.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. Krishna Rau

Secretary.

12

G. R. S. 26]

Draft No. Legis File No. 46-11

Serial No. 3

Diary No. of letter replied to

D.O No. PoL 291-B/9-10-12

To The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 191

Date of issue 9. 10. 12.

Signed by Dr T. Ananda Rao

My dear Sir

I Enclose herewith a Copy of a Bill (with a Statement of objects & reasons) to make better provision for the Extension of Elementary Education in Mysore which it is proposed to place before the Legislative Council at an Early date.

The object of the Bill is to Enable Govt to introduce into the State as an Experiment

Encl. 2

9/10/12

over!

SUBJECT.

measure and in select areas a cautious system of compulsory attendance in a recognised School of children between the ages of 7 & 11. It is perhaps needless for me to enter into any elaborate argument as to the desirability of having such a modest measure of legislation on the Statute Book. The subject has received recently considerable attention in the public press and at the hands of Eminent men in ~~Brabt~~ British India. I need only state that the necessity for a measure of this kind is specially felt just now owing to the policy recently adopted by the Durbar of Encouraging Elementary Education by providing Special

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—8-8-11.

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

grants for building School houses and the Establishment of new Schools if a School were Established in a place but there is not a good attendance there would obviously be a waste of power and money unless there were means to compel attendance to

The Subject is also one which has been ~~is brought up frequently at the~~ urged ~~brought up~~ at the D.R.A and Several members have already intimated their desire to do so again at the forthcoming Session of that body.

The Dunbar fail that the time has come when a trial may be

These Cases in which there is no good ground for non attendance

given in Select areas and
under Suitable Conditions
to the System of Compulsory
attendance.

The Statement of
objects and reasons appended
to the Bill explains the
details of the measure.

As it is intended
to publish the ~~text of the~~
Bill in any Early issue
of the Gazette with a
view to Elicit the
opinion of the members of
the R. A. at the forthcoming
Session (23rd inst.)
I Shall be obliged by being favoured
~~informed~~ at your Early
Convenience ~~if there be~~ with your reply in the
~~any objection to this being done~~ matter

Yours

To
The Hon'ble
Col Sir Thos Daly K.C.I.E.

(Dewan)

GPB—15,000—13-11-11

C. I. A

A Bill to make better provision for the extension of Elementary Education.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the extension of elementary education: His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the 'Elementary Education Regulation' and shall come into operation in such areas and from such dates as may be notified by Government.

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

Definition.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.—

"Parent" includes the guardian and every person who is liable to maintain any child.

"Department of Public Instruction" means the Government of Mysore in the Education Department or the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore acting under the Government of Mysore in matters connected with public instruction in Mysore.

"Recognised School" means a school recognised by the Department of Public Instruction for the purposes of this Regulation.

"Elementary Education" means the courses in reading, writing and arithmetic and other subjects, if any, prescribed from time to time by the Department of Public Instruction for elementary schools for the purposes of this Regulation.

Duty of parent to send child to school.

3. In every area to which this Regulation applies, it shall be the duty of the parent of every boy, not under 7 and not over 11 years of age, residing within such area, to cause such boy to attend a recognised school for elementary education for so many days in the year and for such time on each day of attendance as may be prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction, unless there is a reasonable excuse for the non-attendance of the boy.

Non-attendance when excusable.

4. (1) Any of the following circumstances is a reasonable excuse for non-attendance:—

(a) that there is no recognised school within a distance of one mile measured along the nearest road from the residence of the boy which the boy can attend;

(b) that the child is prevented from attending school by reason of sickness, infirmity, domestic necessity, the seasonal needs of agriculture, or other sufficient cause;

(c) that the child is receiving instruction in some other satisfactory manner; and

(d) that the child has been exempted from such attendance by proper authority.

(2) Where there is a reasonable excuse for non-attendance, a certificate of exemption may be granted by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by Govetnment.

No cumpulsion regarding attendance of religious classes.

5. If in a recognised school in any area to which this Regulation applies religious classes are held, no boy shall be compelled to attend such classes against the wishes of his parent.

Prohibition of child's employment.

In any place to which a notification under Section 1 applies, no person shall take into employment any boy between the age of 7 and 11 who is not receiving elementary education in a recognised

school or has not obtained a certificate of exemption under Section 4.

Appointment of School-attendance Committee.

7. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Regulation and rules framed thereunder, one or more school Commitees may be appointed for each specified area with such powers and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Prosecution of parent.

8. A parent who, without lawful excuse fails to send to a recognised school a child, to whom Section 3 of this Regulation applies, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine of Rs. 2 povided that a warning in writing shall have been served on the parent by an Attendance Committee or by an Inspecting Officer of the Education Department not lower in rank than an Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Penalty for repeated non-compliance.

9. In cases of repeated non-compliance, the parent shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

Employer's liability

10. Any person who knowingly employs any boy in contravention of the privisions of Section 6 shall, on conviction, before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine of Rs 20.

Exemption from Compulsory Education.

11. The Government may exempt particular classes or communities from the operation of this Regulation.

Application of Regulation to girls.

12. Government may, by notification in the Gazette, extend the provisions of the Regulation and the rules prescribed thereunder applicable to boys within any area, to girls also residing in the said area.

13. Government may by notification in the Gazette make rules to provide,

(1) for the exercise of the powers of recognising schools and courses of instruction for the purposes of this Regulation,

(2) by whom and in what manner and to what extent exemption certificates may be granted under Section 4 subsection (2).

(3) for the appointment of School Commitee and to define their powers and duties and to regulate in what maner they shall be exercised,

(4) by what authorities and in what manner warning shall be given to parents before the launching of a prosecution before a Magistrate, and

(5) generally for more efficiently carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

Bangalore,
6-2-12.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.

G. R. S. 26]

2 copies half margin.

Draft

File No.

Serial No.

L(2

Diary No. of letter replied to

No.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191*

To Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Date of issue

Signed by

The object of the Bill is to enable Govt to introduce into the State as an Experimental measure and in Select areas a Cautious System of Compulsory attendance in recognised Schools of children between the ages of 7 & 11. The Bill is

over.

SUBJECT.

Entirely of a permissive nature and its provisions Cannot be enforced in any area until the Govt have declared them to apply to such area Satisfactory Safeguards have also been provided against ~~of~~ what might be regarded as a vexatious Enforcement of its provisions for instance non-attendance may be Excused on proof of reasonable Cause for absence such as ill-health, domestic necessity Seasonal needs of agriculture absence ~~load~~ of a School within a distance of one mile from the residence of the boy and soon The conscientious of parents are also recognised by providing that attendance in religious classes in Schools where religious instruction

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—8-8-11.

the
is unpaired shall not be enforced if they object. Govt may also exempt parents: classes or Communities from the operation of the Regulation

Light penalties (viz just a warning and then a small fine) are provided for an infraction by a parent of the provisions regarding Compulsory attendance in areas to which the Regulation has been notified to apply. Employment in Service of Children of School-going age who are not receiving instruction in a recognised School is prohibited.

The Bill primarily applies to male pupils

but power is proposed to be taken to enable the Govt to apply it in any area where the Conditions may be suitable in respect of the attendance of girls also.

The necessity of a measure of this kind has been specially felt in Connection with the policy recently adopted by the State of Extension of Elementary Education by providing Special grants for building School houses and the Establishment of new Schools. If a School was established in a place but there is not a good attendance there would obviously be a waste of power and money if if there were no means to Compel attendance.

In those cases in which there is no good prima facie reason for non attendance

GPB—15,000—13-11-11

The Mysore Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY

Published by Authority.

MYSORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1912.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp No. 1—L. C., dated Camp Mysore, 17th October 1912.

Under Rule 32 of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the following Bill to make better provision for the extension of Elementary Education in Mysore, is published for general information with a statement of objects and reasons.

By Order,
S. HIRIYANNAIYA,
Secretary, Mysore Legislative Council.

Elementary Education Bill.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the extension of elementary education: His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the 'Elementary Education Regulation' and shall come into operation in such areas and from such dates as may be notified by Government.

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

Definition.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.—

"Parent" includes the guardian and every person who is liable to maintain any child.

47

"Department of Public Instruction" means the Government of Mysore in the Education Department or the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore acting under the Government of Mysore in matters connected with public instruction in Mysore

"Recognised School" means a school recognised by the Department of Public Instruction for the purposes of this Regulation. "Elementary Education" means the courses in reading, writing and arithmetic and other subjects, if any, prescribed from time to time by the Department of Public Instruction for elementary schools for the purposes of this Regulation.

Duty of parent to send child to school.

3. In every area to which this Regulation applies, it shall be the duty of the parent of every boy, not under 7 and not over 11 years of age, residing within such area, to cause such boy to attend a recognised school for elementary education for so many days in the year and for such time on each day of attendance as may be prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction, unless there is a reasonable excuse for the non-attendance of the boy.

Non-attendance when excusable.

4. (1) Any of the following circumstances is a reasonable excuse for non-attendance:—

(*a*) that there is no recognised school within a distance of one mile measured along the nearest road from the residence of the boy which the boy can attend;

(*b*) that the child is prevented from attending school by reason of sickness, infirmity, domestic necessity, the seasonal needs of agriculture, or other sufficient cause;

(*c*) that the child is receiving instruction in some other satisfactory manner; and

(*d*) that the child has been exempted from such attendance by proper authority.

(2) Where there is a reasonable excuse for non-attendance, a certificate of exemption may be granted by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by Government.

No compulsion regarding attendance of religious classes.

5. If in a recognised school in any area to which this Regulation applies religious classes are held, no boy shall be compelled to attend such classes against the wishes of his parent.

Prohibition of child's employment.

6. In any place to which a notification under Section 1 applies, no person shall take into employment any boy between the ages of 7 and 11 who is not receiving elementary education in a recognised school or has not obtained a certificate of exemption under Section 4.

Appointment of School-attendance Committees.

7. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Regulation and rules framed thereunder, one or more School Committees may be appointed for each specified area with such powers and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Prosecution of parent.

8. A parent who, without lawful excuse fails to send to a recognised school a child, to whom Section 3 of this Regulation applies, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine of Rs. 2 provided that a warning in writing shall have been served on the parent by an Attendance Committee or by an Inspecting Officer of the Education Department not lower in rank than an Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Penalty for repeated non-compliance.

9. In cases of repeated non-compliance, the parent shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

10. Any person who knowingly employs any boy in contravention of the provisions of Section 6 shall, on conviction, before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine of Rs. 20.

Employer's liability.

11. The Government may exempt particular classes or communities from the operation of this Regulation.

Exemption from Compulsory Education.

12. Government may, by notification in the Gazette, extend the provisions of the Regulation and the Rules prescribed thereunder applicable to boys within any area, to girls also residing in the said area.

Application of Regulation to girls.

13. Government may by notification in the Gazette make rules to provide,

(1) for the exercise of the powers of recognising schools and courses of instruction for the purposes of this Regulation,

(2) by whom and in what manner and to what extent exemption certificates may be granted under Section 4, sub-section (2),

(3) for the appointment of School Committees and to define their powers and duties and to regulate in what manner they shall be exercised,

(4) by what authorities and in what manner warning shall be given to parents before the launching of a prosecution before a Magistrate, and

(5) generally for more efficiently carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

Statement of objects and reasons.

The object of the Bill is to enable Government to introduce into the State; as an experimental measure and in select areas, a cautious system of compulsory attendance in recognized schools of children between the ages of 7 and 11. The Bill is entirely of a permissive nature and its provisions cannot be enforced in any area until the Government have declared them to apply to such area. Satisfactory safeguards have also been provided against what might be regarded as a vexatious enforcement of its provisions. For instance, non-attendance may be excused on proof of reasonable cause for absence such as ill-health, domestic necessity, seasonal needs of agriculture, absence of a school within a distance of one mile from the residence of the boy and so on. The susceptibilities of parents are also recognized by providing that attendance in religious classes in schools where religious instruction is imparted shall not be enforced if they object. Government may also exempt particular classes or communities from the operation of the Regulation.

Light penalties (*viz.*, first a warning and then a small fine) are provided for an infraction by a parent of the provisions regarding compulsory attendance. In areas to which the Regulation has been notified to apply, employment in service of children of school-going age who are not receiving instruction in a recognized school is prohibited.

The Bill primarily applies to male pupils but power is proposed to be taken to enable the Government to apply it in any area where the conditions may be suitable in respect of the attendance of girls also.

The necessity of a measure of this kind has been specially felt in connection with the policy recently adopted by the State of encouraging elementary education by providing special grants for building school houses and the establishment of new schools. If a school were established in a place but there is not a good attendance there would obviously be a waste of power and money if there were no means to compel attendance in those cases in which there is no good ground for non-attendance.

Government Branch Press, Mysore—17-10-12.

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NOTIFICATION.

No. 23—L. C. Enc. 1, | *dated 16th July 1913.*

Under Rule 40 of the Rules for the conduct of business of the Mysore Legislative Council, the following report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Elementary Education Bill is published for general information.

By Order,
S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Secretary, Mysore Legislative Council.

Report of the Select Committee on the Elementary Education Bill.

We, the members of the Committee, appointed to consider the Elementary Education Bill, have the honor to report that we have carefully considered the Bill and find that, except for certain verbal changes made by us, the Bill calls for no material alterations. The Bill need not therefore be republished and we recommend that it may be passed by the Council with the slight alterations made by us.

Dated 18*th June* 1913.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA.
C. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.
SYED AMIR HASSAN.
M. C. RANGIENGAR.
D. VENKATARAMIAH.
S. SITARAMIAH.

NOTE.—Messrs. A. Rangaswamiengar and C. S. Doraswami Iyer, who were also members of the Select Committee, were unable to be present at the meeting.

Dept. X

D.O. No. 6009

X 1110

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THE MYSORE RESIDENCY,

Bangalore, 14 October, 1912.

My dear Dewan Sahib,

From the Private Secretary to the Resident in Mysore

I am desired to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your D.O. letter No. 291 Pol., dated the 9th October 1912, forwarding the draft of a Bill (with a Statement of Objects and Reasons) to make better provision for the extension of Elementary Education in the Mysore State.

Yours Sincerely

M B Warburton

T. Ananda Row, Esq., C.I.E.,

Dewan of Mysore.

Legis 45 – 11
Serial 4

Keay
Chatterton
Steele
15/10/12

B 111
An der Heimwarre
with pleasure
speak to me on
person about this

29
15/10

Immediate

Please prepare draft
a notification to appear
in a Gazette Extraordinary
tomorrow
~~for~~ under rule 32 of the
rules of business of the Legislative
Council the following Bill
to make provision ---
is published for general information
with a Statement of objects
and reasons

16/10/12

COPIED J 1138

The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silks Mills Co. Ltd

ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಕಂಬಳಿ ಅರಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ರೇಶ್ಮೆ ಆಲೆ ಕಂಪನಿ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್.

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Telegraphic Address:
WOOLLEN, BANGALORE.

Bangalore City, 24th. October, 1912.

D... No. J 1138

1911-12	
Legis	
46-11	
5	

THE SECRETARY,

Mysore Legislative Council,

BANGALORE.

Sir, ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

With reference to your Notification, Camp No. 1 - L.C., dated Camp Mysore, 17th. October. 1912, may we venture to, ask you to place before the Council, when considering the above bill, the effect of Clause 10 on large employers of juvenile labour like ourselves,

The clause, which imposes on the employer of a boy under 11 years of age the liability to a fine of Rs. 20, if the boy is not duly attending school, is a most serious addition to the responsibilities such employers as ourselves are under by the Mysore Factories Regulation. Our competitors in business in British India will be under no such liability and the industry in Mysore will be handicapped proportionately. We have over 100 children on our books and to secure evidence of due attendance at school, before most of these boys are admitted to work morning and evening, in the very short time available for the purpose, will require very special arrangements. The difficulty will, in fact, be so great that we shall probably be obliged to refuse to employ any boy under 11 years of age. Even in this case, we know of no provision by which we can be

Cotton Trade
Office,
BANGALORE.

24th October, 1942.

THE SECRETARY,

Mysore Legislative Council,

BANGALORE.

Sir,

With reference to your Notification,Camp No.1 - L.C.,
dated Camp Mysore,17th October,1942,may we venture to ask you
to place before the Council,when considering the above bill,
the effect of Clause 10 on large employers of juvenile labour
like ourselves.

The clause,which imposes on the employer,a duty under
11 years of age the liability to a fine of Rs.20/-,if the boy
is not duly attending school,is a most serious addition
to the responsibilities such employers as ourselves are
under by the Mysore Factories Regulation. Our competitors
in business in British India will be under no such liability
and the industry in Mysore will be handicapped proportion-
ately. We have over 1000 children on our books and to
secure evidence of due attendance at school,before most of
these boys are admitted to work morning and evening,in the
very short time available for the purpose,will require
very special arrangements. The difficulty will in fact
be so great that we shall probably be obliged to refuse
to employ any boy made under 11 years of age. Even in
this case,we know of no provision by which we can be

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legally assured of the age of the boy, unless special provision is made by Government for the purpose. The certifying surgeon under the Mysore Factories Regulation is merely required to state whether a boy's age is apparently over nine years, or over fourteen.

We beg to point out to the Council, that, as far as we know, the liability contemplated by Clause 10 is not at present imposed upon employers in any part of the world. An employer neither has, nor practically can have, any knowledge of, or control over the boy, when outside the place of employment, whilst the boy's parent has such knowledge and control and ought to be the responsible person. It is proposed to let the parent escape the consequences of infraction of the provisions of the bill with a reprimand, or a nominal fine, whilst the employer is to be seriously punished. We venture to suggest that the penalty should be placed upon the parent, who allows his son to be employed without school attendance, and not upon the employer at all.

This Company has already shown its practical sympathy with the objects of the bill. It has for years maintained at its own cost a school for the free education of the children whom it employs. It has never asked Government for any grant towards the maintenance of the school, nor has it charged school fees to the children. The headmaster is a well-known old Mysore educationalist, Mr.K.Ramaswamy Iyengar, and he has a competent assistant master. For the quarter ending 30th. September last the average number on the roll of the school has been 110 and the average daily attendance 70.

The Company can hardly be expected to maintain its

The Company can hardly be expected to maintain its average daily attendance 70.

number on the roll of the school has been 110 and the For the quarter ending 30th September last the average Mr.K.Ramaswamy Iyengar,and he has a competent assistant master. The headmaster is a well-known old Mysore educationalist.

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This company has already shown its practical sympathy school attendance,and not upon the employed at all!

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nine years,or over fourteen.

required to state whether a boy's age is apparently over gson under the Mysore Factories Regulation is merely is made by Government for the purpose. The certifying sur- legally assured of the age of the boy,unless special provision

system of free education, if the school is taken out of its own control in the manner proposed by the Bill. 53

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants

Per pro Binny & Co., Ltd.

L. V. Chambers

AGENTS, SECRETARIES & TREASURERS.
The Bangalore Woollen Cotton & Silk Mills Co. Ltd.

system of free education, if the act of is taken out of its own control in the manner proposed by the Bill.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants

J. Chamberlain

Dated, Mysore, 26th November 1912.

DIARY No. 1419

10/12-13
SECTION Legis
FILE No. 46-11
SERIAL No. 6

From,

The Honorary Secretary,
Mandayam Association,
MYSORE

To,

The Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
BANGALORE.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of extract from the proceedings of the general body of members of the Mandayam Association at the meeting held on the 10th of Nov: in the Sadvidyasala, Mysore, in respect of the 'Elementary - Education Bill.'

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

R T Sampathkumaracharya

Honorary Secretary.

53

Copy of Extract from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the General Body of Members of the Mandayam Association, Mysore, Held in the Sadvidyasala, Mysore.

PROPOSITION.

"The Elementary Education Bill."

RESOLUTION.

We express our sincere gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and His Govt. for having kindly announced their intention to introduce a Bill for making elementary education ~~as~~ compulsory as far as possible. In this connection, we beg most respectfully to submit that His Highness the Maharaja and His Government may be graciously pleased to see their way to restrict the extent of the application of the exemption clause in the Bill as far as possible in its final stage. We further beg respectfully to suggest that the several Municipalities and District Boards may be required to set apart atleast 10 per cent of their net-income year-marked for Primary Education.

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G.R.S. 28]

11 Sept 56
25/10

Legn File No. 46-11
Serial No. 7

*Diary No. of letter replied to*_____

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
( )

READ—

, *the* 191

Date of issue 14-10-13

Signed by S P Rajagopalachar

To the Compiler, Mysore Legislation

ORDER THEREON.—No. Camp 9/11
9/14-10-13

Ordered that the accompanying Bill Regulating (the Elementary Education Regulation) which received the assent of His Highness the

over.

SUBJECT.

57

Maharaja on the 11th Oct: 1913

be published as Regulation

No. V of 1913 in Part III of the Mysore

Gazette in English and

Kannada. Proof should be

sent to the Judl Branch at Head.

quarters for correction

before publication. The

Regn. should appear in

the Gazette of the 16th inst.

and 300 more copies in English and 200 in Kannada should be sent to this Office and 200 in Engish and 100 in Kannada to the curator, Govt. Central Book Depot.

~~for Secretary to Govt~~

SDP

for Secretary to Govt.

To

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette

5-8

REGULATION No. V OF 1913.

THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION REGULATION.

(Received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 11th day of October 1913.)

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the extension of elementary education; His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the 'Elementary Education Regulation, 1913'; and shall come into operation in such areas and from such dates as may be notified by Government.

(2) It extends to the whole of Mysore.

Definition.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.—

"Parent" includes the guardian and every person who is liable to maintain any child.

"Education Department" means the Government of Mysore in the Education Department or the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore acting under the Government of Mysore in matters connected with public instruction in Mysore.

"Recognised School" means a school recognised by the Education Department for the purposes of this Regulation.

"Elementary Education" means the courses in reading, writing and arithmetic and other subjects, if any, prescribed from time to time by the Education Department for elementary schools for the purposes of this Regulation.

Duty of parent to send boy to school.

3. In every area to which this Regulation applies, it shall be the duty of the parent of every boy, not under 7 and not over 11 years of age, residing within such area, to cause such boy to attend a recognised school for elementary education for so many days in the year and for such time on each day of attendance as may be prescribed by the Education Department, unless there is a reasonable excuse for the non-attendance of the boy.

Non-attendance when excusable.

4. (1) Any of the following circumstances is a reasonable excuse for non-attendance:—

(*a*) that there is no recognised school within a distance of one mile measured along the nearest road from the residence of the boy which the boy can attend;

(*b*) that the boy is prevented from attending school by reason of sickness, infirmity, domestic necessity, the seasonal needs of agriculture, or other sufficient cause;

(*c*) that the boy is receiving instruction in some other satisfactory manner; and

(*d*) that the boy has been exempted from such attendance by proper authority.

(2) Where there is a reasonable excuse for non-attendance, a certificate of exemption may be granted by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by Government.

No compulsion regarding attendance of religious classes.

5. If in a recognised school in any area to which this Regulation applies religious classes are held, no boy shall be compelled to attend such classes against the wishes of his parent.

Prohibition of boy's employment.

6. In any place to which a notification under Section 1 applies, no person shall employ any boy between the ages of 7 and 11 who is not receiving elementary education in a recognised school or has not obtained a certificate of exemption under Section 4.

Appointment of School Committees.

7. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Regulation and rules framed thereunder, one or more School Committees may be appointed for each specified area with such powers and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Prosecution of parent.

8. (*a*) A parent who, without lawful excuse, fails to send to a recognised school a boy, to whom Section 3 of this Regulation applies, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 2 provided that a warning in writing shall have been served on the parent by a School Committee or by an Inspecting Officer of the Education Department not lower in rank than an Assistant Deputy Inspector of Schools.

Penalty for repeated non-compliance.

(*b*) In cases of repeated non-compliance, the parent shall, on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

Employer's liability.

9. Any person who knowingly employs any boy in contravention of the provisions of Section 6 shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Exemption from operation of Regulation.

10. The Government may exempt particular classes or communities from the operation of this Regulation.

Extension of Regulation to girls.

11. The Government may, by notification in the Gazette, extend the provisions of this Regulation and the rules prescribed thereunder relating to boys within any area to the case of girls also residing in the said area.

12. The Government may, by notification in the Gazette, make rules to provide

(1) for the exercise of the powers of recognising schools and courses of instruction for the purposes of this Regulation,

(2) by whom and in what manner and to what extent exemption certificates may be granted under Section 4, Sub-Section (2),

(3) for the appointment of School Committees and to define their powers and duties and to regulate in what manner they shall be exercised,

(4) by what authorities and in what manner warning shall be given to parents before the launching of a prosecution before a Magistrate, and

(5) generally for more efficiently carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

M. VISVESVARAYA,
Dewan.

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File No.

Serial No.

Diary No. of letter replied to

Pol No. 332 of 3/11/13
Secretary

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, *the* 19 .

To

The F. A. Resident in
Mysore, Bangalore

Sir

Date of issue 3-11-13

Signed by K. R. Srinivasaraengar
for

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of Regn. V of 1913 (The Elementary Education Regulation) with nine spare copies and to request you to be so good as to forward one copy to His Highness the Nizam's Govt. as usual

I have &c.

SUBJECT.

Secretary to Govt.